

**Anti-Phospho-YAP1 (S127) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO13136****Specification****Anti-Phospho-YAP1 (S127) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P46937</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Phospho-YAP1 (S127) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-Phospho-YAP1 (S127) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 10413

**Other Names**

Transcriptional coactivator YAP1, Yes-associated protein 1, Protein yorkie homolog, Yes-associated protein YAP65 homolog, YAP1 ([http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\\_symbol\\_report?hgnc\\_id=16262](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=16262))>HGNC:16262</a>), YAP65

**Calculated MW**

54462 MW KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:5000-1:20000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Both phosphorylation and cell density can regulate its subcellular localization. Phosphorylation sequesters it in the cytoplasm by inhibiting its translocation into the nucleus. At low density, predominantly nuclear and is translocated to the cytoplasm at high density (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:20048001). PTPN14 induces translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm (PubMed:22525271)..

**Tissue Specificity**

Increased expression seen in some liver and prostate cancers. Isoforms lacking the transactivation domain found in striatal neurons of patients with Huntington disease (at protein level)..

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human YAP1

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage****Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.****Anti-Phospho-YAP1 (S127) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** YAP1 ([HGNC:16262](#))**Synonyms** YAP65**Function**

Transcriptional regulator with dual roles as a coactivator and corepressor. Critical downstream regulatory target in the Hippo signaling pathway, crucial for organ size control and tumor suppression by restricting proliferation and promoting apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17974916" target="\_blank">17974916</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18280240" target="\_blank">18280240</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18579750" target="\_blank">18579750</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21364637" target="\_blank">21364637</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30447097" target="\_blank">30447097</a>). The Hippo signaling pathway core involves a kinase cascade featuring STK3/MST2 and STK4/MST1, along with its regulatory partner SAV1, which phosphorylates and activates LATS1/2 in complex with their regulatory protein, MOB1. This activation leads to the phosphorylation and inactivation of the YAP1 oncoprotein and WWTR1/TAZ (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18158288" target="\_blank">18158288</a>). Phosphorylation of YAP1 by LATS1/2 prevents its nuclear translocation, thereby regulating the expression of its target genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18158288" target="\_blank">18158288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26598551" target="\_blank">26598551</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34404733" target="\_blank">34404733</a>). The transcriptional regulation of gene expression requires TEAD transcription factors and modulates cell growth, anchorage-independent growth, and induction of epithelial- mesenchymal transition (EMT) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18579750" target="\_blank">18579750</a>). Plays a key role in tissue tension and 3D tissue shape by regulating the cortical actomyosin network, acting via ARHGAP18, a Rho GTPase activating protein that suppresses F-actin polymerization (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25778702" target="\_blank">25778702</a>). It also suppresses ciliogenesis by acting as a transcriptional corepressor of TEAD4 target genes AURKA and PLK1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25849865" target="\_blank">25849865</a>). In conjunction with WWTR1, regulates TGFβ1-dependent SMAD2 and SMAD3 nuclear accumulation (By similarity). Synergizes with WBP2 to enhance PGR activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16772533" target="\_blank">16772533</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell junction, tight junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A0A8C0NGY6}. Cell membrane. Note=Both phosphorylation and cell density can regulate its subcellular localization (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:20048001). Phosphorylation sequesters it in the cytoplasm by inhibiting its translocation into the nucleus (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:20048001, PubMed:34404733). At low density, predominantly nuclear and is translocated to the cytoplasm at high density (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:20048001, PubMed:25849865). PTPN14 induces translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm (PubMed:22525271). In the nucleus, phosphorylation by PRP4K induces nuclear exclusion (PubMed:29695716). Localized mainly to the nucleus in the early stages of embryo development with expression becoming evident in the

cytoplasm at the blastocyst and epiblast stages (By similarity) Localizes to the cytoplasm and tight junctions following interaction with AMOT isoform 1 (PubMed:21205866). Localizes to tight junctions following interaction with AMOTL2 (By similarity). Translocates to the nucleus in the presence of SNAIL1 (By similarity). Found at the cell membrane in keratinocytes in response to mechanical strain (PubMed:31835537). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A0A8C0NGY6, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P46938, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18158288, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20048001, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21205866, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22525271, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25849865, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29695716, ECO:0000269|PubMed:31835537, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34404733}

#### Tissue Location

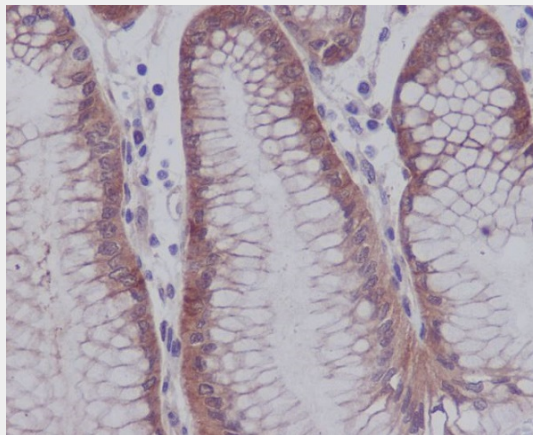
Increased expression seen in some liver and prostate cancers. Isoforms lacking the transactivation domain found in striatal neurons of patients with Huntington disease (at protein level).

#### Anti-Phospho-YAP1 (S127) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-Phospho-YAP1 (S127) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach, using Phospho-YAP1 (S127) Antibody.

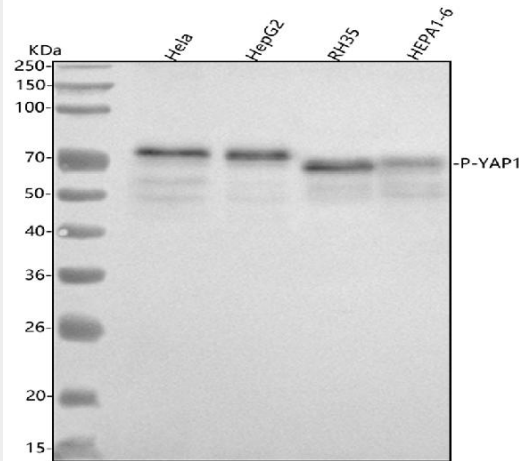


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of YAP1 using anti-YAP1 antibody (P00116).

Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human HeLa whole cell lysates,

Lane 2: human HepG2 whole cell lysates,

Lane 3: rat RH35 whole cell lysates,

Lane 4: mouse HEPA1-6 whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-YAP1 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # P00116) at 1:5000 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:1000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for YAP1 at approximately 70, 75 kDa. The expected band size for YAP1 is at 54 kDa.